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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

Secit. 11-27—48,00 —15-11-85.

Political (~~193~~ 1887) Department.

Mis SERIES.

G.O. No. 185

DATED 8. 3. 87.

Confidential

[Despatch Abstract.]

Travancore residency – Budget.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(35)

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G. O. DATED 8th March 1887

No. 185.

53

Confidential 45 of 1887.

~~When given for copying~~

[Despatch Abstract.]

Travancore Residency

Charge.

Back Paper, No. of 188

Further Paper, No. of 188

Read again Order of Government, dated 188 , No. Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government: .. .. .. A A

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

I 15/6.

[illegible] 1186 [illegible] 22.11.86 [illegible] 28.[illegible] [illegible] 17.[illegible]

For orders with reference to the Hon. Member's note on Coll No 186.

The question of reduction of Political expenditure has been separately disposed of, & the reductions proposed by this Govt which did not affect the Residency Surgeon have been so far as is known accepted. I submit therefore that the question of the retention of the Surgeon may lie over till we hear more of it.

J.E.S.

Very well. Of course it was never suggested that either of the Sirkar Surgeons sd accompany the Resdt on tour. The Resdcy surgeon must have a very easy time of it - He is really a medical A.D.C.

[illegible]

Order 8th March 1887. No 185 Mis

Ordered to lie over

J.E.S.

[9]

DEPARTMENT.

Do 120

From

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq.

Resident in Trav Cochin

No.

Dated 23rd February }

Received 5th March }

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Residency Surgeon.

For

Confidential

Trivandrum
23rd Feby 1887.
Despatched
March 2nd

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 5 MAR 87

Dear Mr. Stokes

Your confidential No 62 of the 12th Instt.

The suggestion of appointing an uncovenanted officer to the post of Residency Surgeon is most unpalatable to me personally.

If the Residency Surgeon is not a man presentable in society, the Resident would simply not know what to do with him in a social way.

At present the Residency Surgeon is

a sort of personal appointment,
this officer attends all Durbars
and in the absence of the Assist-
-ant Resident takes his place,
and assists at all public occas-
-ions, such as receptions, dinners
& so forth.
When the Resident goes on Tours, the
Surgeon accompanies him and is
generally the Residents guest.
The commissioned medical officer
forms part of the Residents Staff,
and his removal would to some ex-
tent affect the prestige of the "Residen-
-cy", and prestige (amongst natives
especially) means influence.

Should a covenanted officer prove unsuited to the post he can be removed without any fuss or unpleasantness by being transferred to other duty. I do not know whether an uncovenanted man could be dealt with in a similar manner.

There are, as you say, two European Medical Officers at Trivandrum, but both are paid by the Sirkar and could not be utilised for the Residency, and moreover the Sirkar can appoint any person they like to the post of Nair Brigade Surgeon.

In any case they could not accompany the Resident when he visits Cochin or Quilon, or goes on tours in either State.

I do not think much saving would be effected by the proposed change, for if it were made a rule to appoint to the Residency selected junior covenanted officers of under five years service, the pay would not be in excess of that required to obtain a competent uncovenanted man.

In regard to the cost of the Residencies (which as you know are borne by the Sircar exclusively) I shall make enquiry and report later on.

Yours sincerely

Lansdowne

DEMI-OFFICIAL.

DEMI-OFFICIAL DATED 12 Feby /87.

No. 62

When given for copying 12/2

[**Despatch Abstract.**]

Travancore Residency.
- its cost - medical, &c &c

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

Confidential

Ansd 12/2

Chief Secretary's Office.
Fort St. George. 12th February 1886.

No. 62

Dear Hannyngton.

Adverting to your letter No 78 dated 6 August 1885, on the subject of the cost of the Residency at Travancore, I am to ask you to explain more fully why the duties of the Residency Surgeon might not be performed by an Uncovenanted officer at less cost. There are two other European Medical officers at Trivandrum.

You should also endeavour to ascertain without offending the susceptibilities of the Native State, the details of the various charges connected with the Residency, and which of them are properly

Changeable on account
of the Resident personally.
Please also report whether
you can do anything and
what, to keep down those
items which seem most
Extravagant.

Yours.

W.C.S.

CURRENT NO. 186

Circ

Financial (1887) DEPARTMENT.

Confidential

For orders: —

The reference to the Financial Comr was intended to elicit information as to the charges entailed on native States by the presence of a Resident, in view to deciding what is to be done about the excessive cost obtaining in Travancore, as to which see the papers in the sealed cover. It appears to be impossible to obtain the information desired; and accordingly orders are requested whether anything is to be done to reduce the charges in Travancore.

H.S.

I have referred to the confidential papers. The weakest point in the defence seems to me the case of the Residency Surgeon. I suppose we may expect to hear further from the late Presdt of the Finance Committee in his new capacity with the Govt of India, but meanwhile we might ask the Resident to explain more fully why the medical duties should not be performed by an uncovenanted officer. There are at least two other Eur. doctors at Trevandrum. I would also ask him to endeavour to ascertain, as ... without offending the ... Native State, the

From

The Secretary to the Finance Commissioner with the Govt of India.

No. 38

Dated — January } 1887
Received 2nd February }

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Forwarding such information as is in the possession of the Finance Commissioner with the Govt of India regarding the Bombay Political Dept.

[illegible]

Over

R.S.

details of the various charges
connected with the Resy, the wh. of
them are properly chargeable on
account of the Resident personally,
& to report whether we can do anything
& what to keep down those items
wh. seem most extravagant

[illegible]
5 Feb

[illegible]

has authorized its publication.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient S[...]nt

Stephen Jacob

Secretary to the Finance Commissioner
with the Government of India

CRH

2

Confidential

No. 38. - Commissio[ner]

Office of the Secretary to the Finance Committee,

Calcutta, the January 1887.

FROM

STEPHEN JACOB, Esq., C.S.,

Secretary, ~~Finance Committee,~~ to the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India

TO The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no 58 mis. dated the 17th January 1887, and in reply to say that there is no officer on the Bombay Political Staff, whose position exactly corresponds with that of the Resident Travancore. Such information regarding the Bombay Political Department, as is in the possession of the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India, is given in the note on that Department, copy of which is forwarded herewith. The Finance Commissioner, however, requests that the Madras Government will be good enough to treat it as confidential till the Government of India ha[s]

B. 48.

BOMBAY.

Political Department.

The Budget Estimate for 1886-87 shows 7,80, of which 61 is charged against the revenues of Berbera and Bhular on the African coast. With a slight modification of its arrangement the estimate stands thus:—

		Salaries.	Estimate.	
			Rs.	
I.	Baroda ...	Agent to the Governor-General, 2 Assistants	65,400	
II.	Aden ...	Resident	21,600	
		5 Assistants	30,000	
		1 Cantonment Magistrate ...	10,200	
III.	Various States	4 Political Agents	38,400	
		2 Assistants	17,000	
IV.	Káthiáwár ...	1 Political Agent	30,000	
		9 Assistants	68,000	
V.	Thar and Párkar ..., Gáikwár's Contingent., Pálanpur ...	3 Superintendents	48,500	
VI.	Aden ..., Baroda ..., Rájkot ...	3 Surgeons	24,000	
	Mahikántha ..., Pálanpur ...	2 Assistant Surgeons ...		
VII.	Gwadar ...	Agency charges	4,000	
VIII.	Aden ...	Arabic Interpreter	2,400	
IX.	Aden ...	Cantonment Magistrate (see above under II)	......	
				3,59,500
		Establishment.		
X.	Law and Justice	... ...	17,000	
XI.	Police	... ...	15,300	
XII.	Agency	... ...	1,01,200	
XIII.	Medical	... ...	11,200	
XIV.	Schools	... ...	4,400	
	Various small establishments...	... ...	6,500	
				1,55,600
		Contingencies.		
XV.	Contingencies ...	... ...	54,900	
XVI.	Travelling allowances ...	... ...	41,000	
	Postage	... ...	10,000	
				1,05,900
		Other Charges.		
XVII.	Toshákhána	... ...		45,000
XVIII.	Refugees	... ...		15,000
XIX.	Miscellaneous	... ...		25,000
	Entertainment of Envoys	... ...		13,000
XX.	Berbera and Zaila charges ...	... ...		61,000
			Total ...	7,80,000

2. Outside the Budget there are several appointments which are filled by British officers permanently paid for by the Native States under agreement or usage. They are enumerated in the margin, where their monthly salaries are also shown.

	Rs.
1. Political Agent, Kolhápur ...	1,600
With travelling allowance ...	200
	1,800
2. 2nd in Command, Kolhápur Infantry	650
3. Adjutant of do. ...	450
4. Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi	1,200
5. 2nd in Command of local Corps do. ...	700
6. Medical Officer do. ...	350
7. Assistant to Resident, Baroda, in charge of Okhamandel...	800
8. Do. in charge of Amreli.	300
9. Do. Commanding the Dhari Battalion...	525-12

Two officers are engaged in Káthiáwár at the cost of the States on temporary duties, viz.:—

	Rs.
The President of the Rájasthánik Court ...	1,800
The Superintendent of Surveys ...	1,000

Three more are temporarily administering Native States owing to the mis-rule of the Chiefs, viz:—

	Rs.
The Joint Administrator, Rájpipla ...	1,800
The Administrator of Porebandar ...	1,800
The Joint Administrator, Sángli ...	1,000

Two are Tutors to a Cutch prince and the Chief of Miraj, and an Arbitrator between Junágad and Mangrol receives Rs. 1,200 a month, while a special police officer in the former State receives Rs. 1,400.

3. In the case of Treaty Jághirdárs and petty States like Akalkot the Collector of the adjoining British District conducts Political duties without extra salary, as the Collector of—

Panch Mahâls.	Thána.
Shikárpur.	Kolába.
Surat.	Dhárwár.
Khándesh.	Sholápur.
Sátára.	Kaira.

4. In the Political list is included the Thar and Párkar District of Sind, and formerly the Upper Sind Frontier District of Jacobabad was similarly treated. We suggest that the Thar and Párkar District charges should be provincialised and be provided for under Land Revenue and Law and Justice, like an ordinary British District.

5. The details of the Political expenditure of 780 comprise the following main heads:—

(I.) *Agent to the Governor-General, and Special Commissioner with two Assistants*, Rs. 65,400.—This refers to the Resident at Baroda. His salary has lately been reduced to Rs. 30,000 a year which was the rate paid before the deposition of the late Gáikwár. There is one Assistant on Rs. 9,600, and a Second Assistant, Colonel Peat, who costs Rs. 13,884, as he is a Lieutenant Colonel drawing the higher pay of his military rank. There is no necessity for retaining an officer of this rank, but it would be no economy to remove Colonel Peat who would receive the same salary for doing nothing in a Cantonment. When a vacancy occurs we think it should not be filled up, as the duties of Cantonment Magistrate must be much reduced by the withdrawal of the British troops from Baroda, and a military officer with the usual small allowance could perform all the work at present required. The Resident might be asked whether this economy might not be effected. We learn that lately during the Resident's absence the work was performed easily by two officers.

Foreign Department.

6. (II.) *Resident at Aden*, Rs. 21,600.—He draws in addition to his salary of Rs. 1,800 a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 200. Five Assistants on Rs. 30,000 and a Cantonment Magistrate on

Rs. 10,200 are entered in the Budget for Aden. But the cost of the existing staff is largely in excess of these figures.

7. Under the Government of India orders in letter No. 37, dated 20th January 1882, a personal allowance of Rs. 150 is given to officers serving in Aden after every five years' service. A proposal has been sent up to alter the rules so as to allow Rs. 50 after every two years' service, and this is said to be under consideration. The concession would, in our opinion, unnecessarily increase the cost of the administration. A simple calculation shows that it would result in a gain of Rs. 3,000 to each officer affected in the first ten years of his Aden service and to a greater gain thereafter. We are not aware on what grounds this increase can be claimed, and we are inclined to think that if any alteration is made in respect of these Aden allowances, it should take the form of their abolition or reduction.

8. The First Assistant, Major Hunter, C. B., receives a salary of Rs. 1,200, which will be reduced to Rs. 1,050 for his successor, under Government Resolution No. 5175, dated August 24th, 1885. He also draws a personal allowance of Rs. 300. The First Assistant Resident acts as Secretary in general matters to the Resident, and is also Consul for the Somali coast, which he frequently visits to supervise the two Assistants in charge of Zaila and Berbera.

9. The Second Assistant receives Rs. 700 and a personal allowance Rs. 300. The question of raising his salary to Rs. 800 is under consideration, but unless it is referred to us we need not express any opinion upon it. He performs general magisterial duties in the Municipality, and (under the Resident) carries on business with the native Rulers in the Interior. The entry of Rs. 30,000 in the Budget represents the salary and allowances of these two Assistants.

10. The Third Assistant does the work of Cantonment Magistrate. His salary is Rs. 600 with a personal allowance of Rs. 150. A Cantonment allowance of Rs. 50 has lately been granted.

11. The three remaining Assistants are employed outside Aden. One at Perim formerly received his military pay of Rs. 450 with a Political allowance of Rs. 150, but now receives a consolidated salary of Rs. 600 with a Perim allowance of Rs. 50. Another at Zaila receives Rs. 600 with a local allowance of Rs. 100, and the third is at Berbera on Rs. 600, but his salary is to be reduced to Rs. 500 on the next vacancy. The saving has apparently been already appropriated in the form of the Perim allowance of Rs. 50 and of the Cantonment allowance of the same sum.

12. The four Junior Assistants are apparently held available for service as required outside Aden, and the one of their number who does the Cantonment work receives an allowance of Rs. 50 for that duty. It seems to us doubtful whether two Assistants are required at Aden, as well as the First Assistant Resident, but the provision is hardly more than enough to provide for furlough and short leave,

as it is understood not to be the custom to send officers from India to Aden to officiate in appointments at that place. We are not aware if the occupation of Zaila is meant to be permanent, or why some cheaper agency should not now suffice. The Resident at Aden might be asked to report on these points. In any case the Cantonment allowance seems unnecessary, as this work should be regarded as part of the ordinary duties of the Resident's Assistants.

Foreign Department.

13. (III). *Four Political Agents* are entered in the Budget at a cost of Rs. 38,400, viz. :—

			Rs.
1. Political Agent, Southern Marátha country.			2,400
2.	Do.	Cutch	16,800
3.	Do.	Mahi Kántha ...	16,800
4 The Poona Agent		... ...	2,400

14. The area of the Southern Maratha country is 2,734 square miles with a population of 523,753, but it is a very scattered charge, some of the Chief's holdings being two hundred miles distant from those of others. The Political Agent is also Political Agent of Kolhápur which has a population exceeding 800,000 and from which he draws most of his salary (Rs. 1,600 and travelling allowance Rs. 200). He exercises jurisdiction over certain feudatories of Kolhápur and has considerable judicial work in regard to the Southern Marátha country Chiefs. At present three of these Chiefs are minors. The Agent has one Assistant to help him. This Assistant has sometimes to reside at the head-quarters of one of the Jaghirs, and for the convenience of the work he is stationed at Belgaum and not at Kolhápur. Ordinarily therefore the Political Agent at Kolhápur is single-handed. But he transfers cases to his Assistant when his own work becoms unmanageable.

15. The area of Cutch is 6,500 square miles. Formerly the Agent had an Assistant, but he was wanted elsewhere and has been withdrawn.

16. The area of Mahi Kántha is 11,049 square miles, with a population of 517,485. The Political Agent has an Assistant. As in Káthiáwár, this Agency contains a great number of petty Chiefs whose jurisdiction is much restricted, and thus a good deal of work devolves on the Political Officers.

17. The Poona Agent is also the Judge of Poona. We understand that his political duties are of a nominal character, and such as he might perform without the special allowance of Rs. 200 a month, just as the Collectors of British Districts manage the Political Chiefships situated within or on the border of their districts without additional remuneration. In 1856 the Poona Agent's office was officially described as "an organization for the deliberate robbery of Government." The establishment was abolished, and the duties of the Agent were thenceforward confined to the "decision of suits against or amongst Sardárs, to negotiations for the settlement of claims against Sardárs, without if possible resort to civil action, and to visits of ceremony." On this account his additional salary was then reduced to Rs. 200. But he draws the full

salary of a District Judge and he performs his Political duties concurrently with his judicial duties. A vacancy will probably soon occur in the office, and in our opinion the special salary sanctioned by the Court of Directors' letter No. 18 of February 25th, 1857, should be withdrawn from the successor of the present incumbent.

18. The two Assistants whose work has already been described draw the following salaries—

	Rs.
In the Southern Marátha Country	9,600
In Mahi Kántha	6,600

Another Assistant has been asked for for Pálanpur, but as his duties are mainly connected with the Police created out of the Gáikwár's Contingent, it would seem that they should not be an Imperial charge, but be charged to the local Police funds.

19. (IV.) The Political Agent, Káthiáwár, costs Rs. 30,000, and he has nine Assistants whose distribution and pay are as follows:—

	Rs.
One is the Judicial Assistant in Káthiáwár costing	16,800
Four Asssistants in charge of the four Pránts or Divisions cost respectively.	14,400 9,600 8,400 7,200
Four Deputy Assistants in charge of the four Pránts cost respectively.	4 200 3,600 2,400 2,160
Total Káthiáwár Assistants ...	68,760

The area of Káthiáwár is 20,559 square miles, with a population of 2,344,000, and it is divided into four Pránts or Divisions, each of which is under an Assistant and a Deputy Assistant. The number of petty Chiefs is very large, and the residuary jurisdiction exercised by British Officers is heavy. The British share of the tribute is Rs. 7,13,185, and the Gáikwár's share is Rs. 3,10,457.

20. The charge entrusted to each Assistant is a heavy one, and the work seems to require the provision made for it.

21. (V.) Three Superintendents and Assistants are entered at Rs. 48,500. Of these one is in reality the District Officer of the Thar and Párkar District in Sind. It is a large desert tract of 12,729 square miles with a population of only 203,344, or an average of 15 9 to the square mile. The population is nomadic and backward, and the administration cannot be conducted on the Regulation pattern. Still the revenues are not political, and there seems no reason why the expenditure should be so treated. This officer is subordinate to the Commissioner in Sind, and, as already remarked in paragraph 4, we recommend that the district should be treated in the same manner as an ordinary district in the Bombay Presidency, Sind Division.

22. The Superintendent of the Gáikwár's Contingent (salary Rs. 13,884) has already been entered, see paragraph 5, as Assistant Resident, Baroda. This particular appointment is now merged in the Police re-organization consequent on the abolition

of the Gáikwár's Contingent, and the charge to Government will, we understand, cease.

23. The third is the Superintendent of Pálanpur on Rs. 1,500. Of this, Rs. 500 a month is recovered from the Native State. The Agency covers 8,000 square miles, with a population of 576,500; and the salary in its present shape was sanctioned by the Secretary of State on February 5th, 1885. An Assistant is being asked for by the Political Superintendent; and if the office is sanctioned, we are informed that there is a local Police fund connected with the Gáikwár's Contingent to which it may fairly be charged.

Foreign Department.

24. (VI.) *Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons*—Rs. 24,000.

Three are Surgeons—

	Rs.
At Aden costing...	9,000
Baroda	1,200
Rájkot	9,000

Two are Assistant Surgeons—

In Mahi Kántha	2,400
Pálanpur	3,600

It might be possible to utilise some one of the Military Surgeons stationed at Aden and do away with the special Civil Surgeon, and on this point the Surgeon-General will be consulted. The other appointments cannot be reduced.

Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department, Bombay.

25. (VII.) *The Gwadar Agency* provision of Rs. 4,000 is not explained. Gwadar was under Sind before a Governor-General's Agent was established at Quetta. The Gwadar Assistant is believed to have been abolished, and a small local allowance is believed to be paid to the Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs for paying subsidies to Chiefs on the Mekran coast. Further enquiry as to the item must be made from the Foreign Department.

Foreign Department.

26. (VIII.) *Arabic Interpreter* at Aden—Rs. 2,400.

27. (IX.) *Cantonment Magistrate*, also at Aden—Rs. 10,200, but he is now merged in the Assistant Resident with a Cantonment allowance as already described in paragraph 10.

28. (X.) *Law and Justice.*—Rs. 17,000. The bulk of these charges are for Aden, Rs. 12,200. Káthiawár, Baroda and Pálanpur account for the rest. Details will be asked for.

Accountant-General, Bombay.

29. (XI). *Police Establishment.*—Rs. 15,300. Our information on this subject is imperfect (see also reference to it in paragraphs 18 and 22), but we understand that this provision was made on account of the Imperial Police maintained for the Junágad (Káthiáwár) Chowth, being a balance of the Chowth of about Rs. 8,000; and that the whole sum of about Rs. 23,000 was to be absorbed in a large fund of over four lakhs which included the Gáikwár's subsidy of three and three quarter lakhs for the conversion of the Contingent into a Police force. We are enquiring of the Bombay Government

Government of Bombay.

concerning the nature and details of this fund. The Government of India on March 10th, 1886, sanctioned the establishment of local Police funds in each Agency, and we believe that this charge will now appear elsewhere.

30. (XII.) *Agency Establishments.*—We have no information as to the distribution of these charges among the various officers: and the Accountant-General will be asked to supply the details.

Accountant-General, Bombay.

31. (XIII.) *Medical Establishment*—Rs. 11,200. The Civil Hospital at Aden, four Dispensaries in the Thar and Párkar District, the Rájkot Hospital, and small charges for Mahi Kántha, Cutch, and Baroda make up this sum.

32. (XIV.) *School Establishment.*—Rs 4,400. A Residency school at Aden costs Rs. 2,580, and a Eurasian school at Baroda gets a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,800.

33. (XV.) *Contingencies.*—Rs. 54,900. These are ordinary office contingencies.

34. *Contingencies, Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 25,000 include large hospital charges (rations Rs. 15,500), the diet of prisoners, and printing charges.

35. (XVI.) *Toshakhána* includes presents sent up the Persian Gulf. Further information is requested as to the nature and amount of these charges and the authority by which they are sanctioned.

Bombay Government.

36. (XVII.) Travelling allowances are under separate consideration. The scale was only lately revised and sanctioned by the Government of India.

37. (XVIII.) *Refugee Princes and State prisoners*, Rs. 15,000.

Four State prisoners cost Rs. 180 a month, five Refugee Princes Rs. 1,044, including Shahgassi Wali Mahomed of Biluchistan.

38. (XX.) *Berbera and Zaila charges.*—Rs. 61,000. Some detail of these charges is desired. Two officers are already provided for in paragraph 11.

Bombay Government.

39. There are some items not in the Budget Estimate which demand notice. In 1884 the Government of Bombay proposed to create a class of Political Probationers from the Staff Corps, to which the Government of India objected in Finance letter No. 300, dated 22nd September 1884, "because the system would have permanently excluded the members of the Bombay Civil Service from all participation in the Political patronage of the Bombay Government, and also because we were not satisfied of the necessity for incurring the additional cost involved." The Secretary of State, on 11th February 1885, sanctioned the appointment of two such Probationers. The salary proposed was Rs. 400 a month, plus the Military pay of the officer, with a deputation allowance. It seems to us that the sanction might be withdrawn, as the recruitment of suitable officers to fill such posts nowhere else presents any difficulty.

40. We find that the Assistant Political Agent for the Dángs receives Rs. 100 a month. He is also the Superintendent of the Khándesh Police. In 1853 the

Foreign Department.

Superintendent of Police received Rs. 300 a month for this work. In 1859 Rs. 200 were withdrawn, as the Police Superintendent's pay was settled on independent grounds, and the balance of Rs. 100 with the Political charge was given to the Assistant Conservator of Forests as Political Officer for the Dángs. In June 1873 the arrangement was altered, and the Police Superintendent again became the Political Officer with the allowance. In 1882 the Assistant Superintendent of Police received the charge, and his duties as Assistant Bhil Agent were described as involving the distribution of takávi to the Bhils, intervention between them and the money-lenders, arrangement for the storage of fodder, &c. The Government of Bombay might be asked whether these Dáng allowances are required any longer. They are entered in the latest list as paid to the Superintendent of Police, Khándesh.

Bombay Government.

41. Our conclusions point (i) to the abolition of the allowance paid to the Poona Agent of Rs 200 a month, (ii) to the abolition of Political Probationers, (iii) to the withdrawal of the Cantonment allowance at Aden, (iv) to the reduction of an Assistant at Baroda, (v) to enquiry as to the Dáng allowance of Rs. 100 a month. We question the propriety of raising the salary of the Second Assistant Resident at Aden to Rs. 800, of the alteration of the Aden personal allowances, and of the addition to the Political list of an Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

42. We have suggested the treatment of the Thar and Párkar charges as ordinary district charges classified under Land Revenue and under Law and Justice, and thus becoming Provincial. But we would carry our recommendation further; for, with the exception of Aden and Baroda charges, it seems to us that the whole of the charges under salaries, establishment, and contingencies might well become Provincial. Aden we exclude, as the questions connected with it have to do with the external relations of India and Baroda, because it is directly under the Government of India; but all the remaining expenditure seems to us to be administrative expenditure of precisely the same kind, so far as regards its financial aspect, as the ordinary Provincial charges, regulated in the same way, just as permanent in its nature, and just as much under the control of the Local Government. In fact, in many cases the Collectors of districts do combine political duties with their other functions—that is, they have to deal with the administration of Native States.

43. The proposal will be more definitely made when we obtain the distribution of the establishment and contingent charges, and of the miscellaneous charges of Rs. 25,000 among the various officers concerned; but we think that provincialization would not improbably have the effect of subjecting the whole of the expenditure to better and stricter control, and the opinion of the Government of Bombay upon the general question will first be requested.

CHIEF SECRETARY 2 FEB 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

W. LeB.—Reg. No. 6802J—30—2-11 86.